



**SECRET**S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

The combination in the same agent of two active principles, that of the sulfa drug which acts on the causative factor of dysentery and that of the silver which is capable of acting on a number of bacteria which induce or are capable of inducing a secondary infection, is a particularly valuable property. If the causative factor has had sufficient time to acquire resistance to sulfa drugs, it is exposed to the action of silver. The lethal effect of silver on the secondary intestinal flora has been known for a long time. One must remember that silver in this compound is present in its most active form, that of ions. These ions have a charge which is opposed to that of the bacteria. Under the circumstances, a very high degree of absorption results when the substance is in a highly dispersed state, so that a considerable amount of contact with the causative factor must result at the site of infection.

Furthermore, silver ions exert a catalytic effect in that they raise the level of metabolism in tissue cells, particularly as far as oxygen metabolism is concerned, thus increasing the nutrition of the cells. This effect of the substance distinctly counteracts the histiostatic action of sulfa drugs (administration of nicotinic acid alternately with that of the sulfa drug and other measures which have been used formerly to combat the histiostatic effect, i.e., loss of tissue reactivity resulting from the effect of sulfa drugs). In addition, silver preparations have an irritating effect on the pathologic-anatomic process, so that granulation of the surface of the wound and of the epithelium is stimulated. Finally, one may assume that silver ions act on the vegetative nervous system, which undoubtedly participates to a prominent extent in the pathologic process.

Clinical tests on the treatment of cases of both acute and chronic dysentery, in the course of which the diluted colloidal dispersion of sulfa-thiazole silver salt was administered in the form of enemas, demonstrated that application of this therapeutic agent is capable of successfully replacing powerful therapeutic methods (such as treatment with ordinary sulfa drugs, administration of serum, vaccine therapy, blood transfusion, bacteriophage therapy) which proved to be wholly or partly ineffective in the cases under treatment.

- E N D -

- 2 -

S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**